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focused on the treatment of proliferative vitreoretinopathy. However, the microsphere prepared by this technique has a drawback that it is difficult to be dispersed into an aqueous phase. In addition, since ethylene oxide is impossible for applying gas sterilization, gamma-ray sterilization should be used. Even if, such gamma-ray sterilization is carried out on the microsphere, the molecular weight thereof is decreased. Further, this prior art system fails to teach the use of amphiphilic copolymer in controlling the dissolution rate of the microsphere and the release rate of retinoic acid.

Kindly amend the paragraph starting at page 3, line 1, as follows:

A3
Another object of the present invention is to provide a controlled drug release system for retinoic acid which comprises microsphere in which the biodegradable polymer and amphiphilic block copolymer and retinoic acid incorporated into the microsphere.

Kindly amend the paragraph starting at page 5, line 15, as follows:

A4
In one aspect, the present invention provides a controlled drug release system which comprises a microsphere in which biodegradable polymer and amphiphilic block copolymer are mixed together and retinoic acid incorporated into the microsphere.

Kindly amend the paragraph starting at page 7, line 6, as follows:

A5
Any of polymeric surfactants may be preferably used without limitation provided that they are amphiphilic block copolymers having hydrophilic and hydrophobic groups, the example of which includes di-, tri- or multi-block copolymer or graft copolymer of the biodegradable polymer as mentioned in the above and polyethylene glycol. As such surfactant, polylactic acid-polyethylene glycol block copolymer is preferred, with poly-L-lactic acid-polyethyleneglycol di-block copolymer (PLLA-PEG, hereinafter, referred to as "DiPLE") or poly-L-lactic acid-